

REMARKS

This is intended as a full and complete response to the Office Action dated October 6, 2003, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on January 6, 2004. Claims 1 – 25 stand rejected. Claim 26 has been added to recite additional aspects of the invention. No new matter has been added. Please reconsider the claims pending in the application for reasons discussed below.

Claims 1-4, 6-8 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Jacoby et al.* (US 2002/0147634). Regarding independent claims 1 and 21, the Examiner states *Jacoby* discloses a method of formatting an electronic document comprising at least two frames each containing searchable text, comprising: receiving a response containing the electronic document [*Jacoby*, Fig. 2]; automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search [*Jacoby*, paragraph 54] frame; and rendering the electronic document for display [*Jacoby*, Fig. 2]. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons below.

Jacoby discloses providing a frame set for streaming multimedia advertisements. Particularly, *Jacoby* describes a process wherein a browser window is opened and a frame set having a suitable media player and data frame is built within the window. The media player connects to a media server to play the advertisement (or other media content) from a playlist [*Jacoby*, paragraph 5].

Applicants were unable to find any recitation of how a search would be performed with respect to *Jacoby*. Therefore, Applicants presume that a search would be performed according to known prior art techniques. Further, *Jacoby* does not describe the designation of a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame. Therefore, *Jacoby* does not teach, show or suggest a method or program comprising automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame based on a pre-existing specification of the default search frame, as recited in independent claims 1 and 21, respectively.

Jacoby also does not disclose multiple frames containing searchable text. Instead, *Jacoby* discloses multiple frames used for streaming a variety of media content. For instance, one of the frames is dedicated to a suitable media player such as

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Windows Media Player [paragraph 14]. *Jacoby* further describes the utilization of SETURL commands to control the presentation of the streaming media content in a DataWindow. For example, the SETURL command may be used to replay the streamed media content [*Jacoby*, paragraph 54]. Therefore, Applicants believe that independent claims 1 and 21 are in condition for allowance and respectfully request allowance of the same.

Claims 10-13, 15, 18 and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Xu et al.* (US 2002/0070961). As per independent claim 10, the Examiner states that *Xu* discloses a computer readable medium, comprising a network navigation program which, when executed by a processor, causes steps comprising: parsing a response containing an electronic document formatted with at least two frames [*Xu*, Fig. 4 and paragraph 41]. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection for the reasons below.

Xu discloses a method for navigating between hyperlinks and frames in a multi-frame browser window. A user input entered from a remote input device (e.g., a key pad) is received by the client system. A determination is made of which one of the hyperlinks or frames is to be marked as the active frame or link; that link or frame is marked accordingly and an indicator is then displayed to convey to the user that the selected link or frame has been made active [*Xu*, paragraph 8 and paragraph 41].

Xu further discloses a method of designating the active frame and active link based on metrics related to user supplied directional commands. For instance, a frame is chosen to be active based on its proximity to the user's most recently submitted directional command [*Xu*, paragraph 53].

In contrast, the current invention utilizes the automatic designation of a default search frame in a multi-frame environment. *Xu* discloses the designation of a default frame based on directional commands given by the user at runtime [paragraph 53]; the default search frame is not pre-defined to allow for automatic designation upon rendering a document containing the frame.

The significance of automatic designation of the default search frame can be illustrated as follows. For purposes of performing a search in a multi-frame environment, if the user indicates that a text search is to be performed (e.g., by entering

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"Ctrl + F") then the current invention allows the text search to automatically begin within the frame designated as the default search frame (the frame containing the SEARCHFRAME attribute described in paragraph 30) regardless of whether it is the active frame at the time of the search. In the case of *Xu*, however, an active frame is selected based on the most recent directional input provided by the user. Accordingly, the text search will begin within this newly appointed active frame.

The discussion above illustrates that *Xu* does not teach, show or suggest a computer readable medium comprising a program which causes steps comprising automatically designating one of the at least two frames as a default search frame as recited in claim 10. Therefore Applicants believe the claim is in condition for allowance and respectfully request allowance of the same.

Although Applicants do not believe amendments are necessary, independent claims 1, 10 and 21 are amended to further clarify aspects of the current invention that were implicit in the original claims. The claim amendments clarify that designation of the default search frame is facilitated by the pre-existing specification of the default search frame. Further, designation of the default search frame occurs prior to the rendering of the document.

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jacoby et al.* In view of *Pacifici et al.* (US 6,230,171). Claims 9 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jacoby et al.* in view of *Henkin et al.* (US 2002/0120505). Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Xu* in view of *Enns et al.* (US 2002/0065110). Claims 6 and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Xu* in view of *Jacoby*. Claim 17 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Xu* in view of *Henkin*. Claims 22 and 23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jacoby* in view of *Quinn et al.* (US 2003/0028850). Claim 24 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jacoby* in view of *Guthrie* (US 2002/0129064). *Xu* and *Jacoby* are believed to have been overcome for the reasons given above. Accordingly, any rejection relying on *Xu* or *Jacoby* in combination with another reference is necessarily overcome. Therefore, a detailed discussion of the foregoing rejections is not necessary.

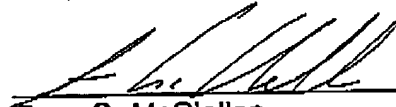
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In conclusion, the references cited by the Examiner, alone or in combination, do not teach, show, or suggest the invention as claimed.

Having addressed all issues set out in the office action, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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